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GAELIC LEAGUE SERIES

Simple Lessons in Irish

**GIVING THE PRONUNCIATION
OF EACH WORD.**

BY

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PART I.

TWENTIETH EDITION.

FIVE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH THOUSAND.

Dublin :

THE GAELIC LEAGUE,
25 PARNELL SQUARE :

1923.

"Ὁ ἐὼς τῆς γλῶσσης τοῦ, ἀγῶν ὀνόματι τοῦ ἡ-ἑμεῶν."

MICHAEL O'CLEARY

PREFACE.

THE following course of simple lessons in Irish has been drawn up chiefly for the use of those who wish to learn the old language of Ireland, but who are discouraged by what they have heard of its difficulties. A language whose written literature extends back for over a thousand years, and which has been spoken in Ireland for we know not how many centuries, must naturally differ in many ways from the modern languages now generally studied. But the difficulties of Irish pronunciation and construction have always been exaggerated.

As I myself was obliged to study Irish as a foreign language, and as I have been placed in circumstances which have made me rather familiar with the language as now spoken, I have at least a knowledge of the difficulties of those who, like myself, have no teacher. I have tried to explain everything as simply as possible, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that these lessons during their appearance in the *Weekly Freeman*, and afterwards in the *Gaelic Journal*, have made some thousands of Irish people acquainted with what is really our National Language.

I am convinced that a person who speaks Irish, can learn to read and write the exercises of their lessons in a month; and I believe that one totally unacquainted with the language can master the pronunciation of every word in the lessons (Parts I. and II.) in six months.

The following plan of working out the exercises of the Lessons appears to be the best. (1) First, let the student go over the lessons, translating the Irish lessons into English, and writing out the translation. (2) Let

him then re-translate into Irish, comparing with the original. (3) Lastly, he may translate the English exercises into Irish.

To those who, in many ways, have assisted in the construction of these lessons, I offer my hearty thanks. The Archbishop of Dublin first suggested the bringing out of a series of lessons, in which the pronunciation of each word should be indicated in accordance with some simple phonetic system, and His Grace afterwards took a large share in developing and applying that system. I am also indebted to Mr. C. P. Bushe, Mr. John M'Neill, Mr. J. H. Lloyd, Father Hickey, Mr. MacC-Dix, and many others, for valuable suggestions.

In the meantime, I shall be grateful for any suggestions in connection with those lessons, and I shall publish in *the Gaelic Journal* whatever corrections or improvements may be suggested.

I may add that it is to the generosity of Mr. J. J. Murphy, of Cork, that the publication of this first part of the lessons at such a low price is due.

EUGENE O'GROWNEY

Maynooth College,

9th June, 1896

SIMPLE LESSONS IN IRISH.

THE IRISH ALPHABET.

§ 1. In commencing to study any language from books, we must first learn the alphabet—the characters in which the language is written and printed. A glance at an Irish manuscript or printed book will at once tell us that the letters used in writing and printing Irish are somewhat different from those we use in English. They are also fewer in number. We give the characters of the Irish alphabet, both capitals and small letters, with the English letters to which they correspond :—

IRISH LETTERS.		CORRESPONDING ENGLISH LETTERS
<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Small.</i>	
A	a	a
b	b	b
c	c	k
d	d	d
e	e	e
f	f	f
g	g	g
h	h	h
i	i	i
l	l	l
m	m	m
n	n	n
o	o	o
p	p	p
r	r	r
s	s	s
t	t	t
u	u	u

§ 2. These eighteen letters are the only characters needed in writing Irish words. It will be noticed that the Irish "c" corresponds to the English "k," as it is never soft as *c* is in the word "cell," but always hard as in "cold," or like *k* in "kill." Similarly, *g* is never soft, as *g* in *gem*, *gaol*; but hard, as in *rag*, *get*, *goal*.

§ 3. It will also be noticed that these letters differ but little from the ordinary Roman letters which we use in printing or writing English. The Irish forms of the letters *o*, *g*, *t*, are often used in ornamental English lettering. The only letters which present any difficulty are the small letters *p*, *r*, and *p*, *s*; the student who can distinguish these from each other has mastered the Irish alphabet. This so-called "Irish Alphabet" is not of Irish origin; it was taught to the Irish by the early Christian missionaries who came from the Continent in the fifth and sixth centuries of the Christian era. The letters are thus of the same form as the letters then used on the Continent for writing Latin and Greek.

§ 4. The forms of the Irish letters used in writing do not differ from those used in printing. Irish copy-books can be procured of the Dublin booksellers.

VOWELS AND CONSONANTS.

§ 5. The letters are divided, as in other languages, into vowels and consonants. The vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*. The other letters are consonants.

THE VOWELS.

§ 6. Each vowel has two sounds—a SHORT sound and a LONG sound. When a vowel has a mark over it, as, *á*, *é*, *í*, *ó*, *ú*, it is to be pronounced LONG. When the vowel has a SHORT sound, there is no mark.

§ 7. Vowels are also divided into two classes—the BROAD vowels, *a*, *o*, *u*; and the SLENDER vowels, *e*, *i*. This is an important division. The student is not to confound BROAD and LONG vowels; any of the three

broad vowels may be either long or short; they are long when marked, as *ā, ō, ū*; they are short when unmarked, as *a, o, u*. In the same way, the slender vowels may be long, *ē, ī*; or short, *e, i*.

THE CONSONANTS.

§ 8. A consonant is said to be BROAD when the vowel next it, in the same word, is BROAD; and SLENDER when the vowel next it is SLENDER. Thus, *r* in *rona, ar, mīar*, is BROAD; *r* in *rí, míar, míre*, is SLENDER.

§ 9. Consonants, in addition to their ordinary natural sounds, have, in modern Irish, softened sounds. These will be treated in a special chapter.

PRONUNCIATION OF IRISH.

§ 10. Although it is true that no one can learn, from books alone, the perfect pronunciation of any language like Irish, still it is possible to give a very fair approximation to every sound in the language except, perhaps, two (*γ* and *r*). Of these two, one (*r*) is not absolutely essential.

The plan of these lessons is the following:—We give in each exercise a number of simple sentences in Irish to be translated into English, and other short sentences in English to be translated into Irish. At the head of these exercises are given the words which the student must know. After each word we give two things, its pronunciation and its meaning. Thus, the entry, "*rái* (saul), a heel," will convey to the student that the Irish word *rái* is pronounced "saul," and means a "heel."

§ 11. We may call these words in brackets KEY-WORDS, as they give a key to the pronunciation.

It is, of course, absolutely necessary that we should know what is the sound of each letter, and each combination of letters, in the key-words.

§ 12. Sounds are divided into vowel sounds and consonant sounds.

THE VOWEL SOUNDS.

The vowel sounds of the English language are tabulated as follows by Mr. Pitman, the great authority on phonetics:—

I.—THE SIX LONG VOWEL-SOUNDS.

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----|----------------------|
| 1. | The vowel-sound in the word <i>half</i> ; | | |
| 2. | do. | do. | do. <i>pay</i> ; |
| 3. | do. | do. | do. <i>he</i> ; |
| 4. | do. | do. | do. <i>thought</i> , |
| 5. | do. | do. | do. <i>so</i> ; |
| 6. | do. | do. | do. <i>poor</i> . |

II.—THE SIX SHORT VOWEL-SOUNDS.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|-------------------|
| 7. | The vowel-sound in the word <i>that</i> ; | | |
| 8. | do. | do. | do. <i>bell</i> ; |
| 9. | do. | do. | do. <i>is</i> ; |
| 10. | do. | do. | do. <i>not</i> ; |
| 11. | do. | do. | do. <i>much</i> ; |
| 12. | do. | do. | do. <i>good</i> . |

The six long vowel-sounds, then, are brought to mind when we repeat the words:—

“Half-pay he thought so poor.”

Similarly, the six short vowel-sounds are brought to mind when we repeat the words :—

"That bell is not much good."

In our key-words the following symbols shall be used to represent those sounds :—

PHONETIC KEY.

§ 13. I.—THE VOWELS.

	<i>In the Key-words, the letters</i>	<i>Are to be sounded like</i>	<i>In the English words</i>
1.	aa	a	half; calf
2.	æ	ae	Gaelic
3.	ee	ee	feel; see
4.	au	au	naught; taught
5.	ō	o	note; coke
6.	oo	oo (long)	tool; room — u (rule)
7.	a	a	bat; that
8.	e	e	let; bell
9.	i	i	hit; fill
10.	o	o	knot; clock
11.	ū	u	up; us — o (son)
12.	u	oo (short)	good; took (same sound as u in full.)

It is useful to note that the sound (No. 6) of *oo* in *poor* is the same as the sound of *u* in *rule*; while the sound (No. 11) of *u* in *up*, *us*, is the same as that of *o* in *son*, *done*. It will be noticed that the same numbers are attached to the same sounds in both tables.

§ 14. II.—THE OBSCURE VOWEL-SOUND. THE SYMBOLS ĩ and ě.

There is in Irish, as in English, a vowel-sound usually termed "obscure." In the word "tolerable" the *a* is

pronounced so indistinctly that from the mere pronunciation one could not tell what is the vowel in the syllable. The symbols *ă* and *ě* will be used to denote this obscure vowel-sound. The use of two symbols for the obscure vowel-sound will be found to have advantages. The student should, therefore, remember that the symbols *ă* and *ě* represent one obscure vowel-sound, and are *not* to be sounded as "a" and "e" in the table of vowels above. Thus, when the Irish for "a well," *cobair*, is said to be pronounced "thübär," the last syllable is *not* to be pronounced "ar," but the word is to be sounded as any of the words, "thubbar, thubber, thubbor, thubbur," would be in English.

§ 15. III.—THE DIPHTHONGS.

<i>In the Key-words, the letters</i>	<i>Are to be sounded like</i>	<i>In the English words</i>
ei	ei	height
ou	ou	mouth
oi	oi	boil
ew	ew	few

§ 16. IV.—THE CONSONANTS.

The consonants used in representing the pronunciation of Irish words will be sounded thus:—

b, f, m, p, v, w, y, *as in English.*

h, *as in English, except in dh, th, CH, sh.*

k, l, n, r, *as in English.* But additional signs are needed; as explained below.

g, *as in English, go, give; never soft as in gin.*

ng, *as in English, song, sing; never soft as in singe.*

dh	<i>like</i>	th	<i>in</i>	thy
d	"	d	"	duty
th	"	th	"	thigh
t	"	t	"	tune
r	"	r	"	run

		(no sound exactly similar in English: see note).	
s	like	s	in so, alas
sh	"	sh	" shall, lash
l	"	l	" look, lamb
L		thick sound not in English	
l	"	l	in valiant
n	"	n	" noon
N		thick sound not in English	
n	"	n	in new
NG	"	ng	" long-er
k	"	k	" liking
K	"	k	" looking
g	"	g	" begin
G	"	g	" begun
CH	"	gh	" O'Loughlin
ɣ		guttural sound not in English	
W	{ is in Connaught like w		
	{ " Munster " v		
V	{ is in Connaught like v		
	{ silent in Munster		

See Note

See Note

The above table will be explained in the course of the following lessons; but we may here note that s is never pronounced like z, and that beginners may pronounce NG, ɣ, r, like N, G and r.

§ 17. EXERCISE I.

SOUNDS OF IRISH VOWELS.

The Irish Vowel	Is sounded like the phonetic sign	i.e., like the vowel sound in the word
a long	au	naught
a short	ʌ	knot
e long	æ	Gaelic
e short	ə	let
i long	ee	feel
i short	i	hit

<i>ɾ</i>		(no sound exactly similar in English: see note).		
s	<i>like</i>	s	<i>in</i>	so, alas
sh	"	sh	"	shall, lash
l	"	l	"	look, lamb
L		thick sound not in English		
l	"	l	<i>in</i>	valiant
n	"	n	"	noon
N		thick sound not in English		
n	"	n	<i>in</i>	new
NG	"	ng	"	long-er
k	"	k	"	liking
K	"	k	"	looking
g	"	g	"	begin
G	"	g	"	begun
CH	"	gh	"	O'Loughlin
ɣ		guttural sound not in English		
W	{	<i>is in Connaught like w</i>		
		<i>" Munster " ▽</i>		
V	{	<i>is in Connaught like ▽</i>		
		<i>silent in Munster</i>		

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á long	au	naught
à short	ʌ	knot
é long	æ	Gaelic
e short	ə	let
í long	ee	feel
i short	i	hit

the noun which they qualify; as, cú óg (koo ōg), a young greyhound; an gort mór, the big field; gort mór, áir, a big high field.

§ 21. WORDS.

áir (aurdh), high, tall	mé (mae), I
bó (bō), a cow	mór (mōr), great
bor (büs), palm of hand	big, large
cor (küś), a foot	óg (ōg), young
cú (koo), a greyhound	rál (saul), a heel
glar (glos), <i>adj.</i> green	ríón (srōn), nose
glún (gloon), knee	tú (thoo), thou
gort (gürth), a field	úr (oor), fresh, new

Proper names: áir (orth) Art, ūna (oon'-ă), Una.

The conjunction "and": agus (og-ăs).

§ 22. ACCENTS. In words of two syllables the accent is usually upon the first syllable, as marked in oon'-ă, og'-ăs. The vowel of the last syllable, when short, is then, as a rule, obscure (see § 14, above).

§ 23. Translate into English, reading the Irish aloud: Tú agus mé. Bó óg. Glún agus rál. Cor agus bor. Cor agus rál. Gort áir glar. Ūna óg. Bó agus cú. Gort mór áir. Cú mór. Bó óg agus cú.

§ 24. Translate into Irish, reading the Irish aloud: A high heel. A foot, a heel, a nose, a palm. A green field. A high green field. A young cow. Young Art and I. Art and Una. A green field, a cow. A young greyhound. A big young greyhound.

EXERCISE II.

§ 25. The verb TO BE. The English 'am,' 'art,' 'is,' 'are,' are all translated

by the Irish word *atá* (ă-thau'). This word has, it will be noted, the accent on the last syllable, and is almost the same in sound as the English words "a thaw." IN THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE IT IS SHORTENED TO 'tá (thau).

§ 26. VERB AND NOMINATIVE. In Irish the nominative case is placed immediately AFTER the verb; as, *atá tú*, thou art.

§ 27. VERB, NOMINATIVE CASE, AND ADJECTIVE. In English sentences like "the field is large," the order of words is—1, nominative case; 2, verb; 3, adjective. In translating such sentences into Irish, the words must be placed in the following order:—1, verb; 2, nominative case; 3, adjective. Examples:—

1.	2.	3.
<i>atá</i>	<i>mé</i>	<i>mór</i> , I am big.
<i>atá</i>	<i>tú</i>	<i>óg</i> , thou art young.
<i>atá</i>	<i>an gort</i>	<i>mór</i> , the field is big.

§ 28. When there is another adjective qualifying the nominative case, it is placed immediately after its noun, as:—

<i>atá</i>	<i>an gort</i>	<i>mór</i>	<i>glár</i> , the big field is green.
<i>atá</i>	<i>an doras</i>	<i>úr</i>	<i>arís</i> , the new door is high.

§ 29. WORDS.

<i>asal</i> (os'-ăl), an ass	<i>faul</i> (faul), a hedge
<i>doras</i> (dhŭr'-ăs), a door	<i>glan</i> (glon), clean
<i>dún</i> (dhoon), <i>verb</i> , close,	<i>doras</i> thŭb'-ăr), a well.
shut	

sounded from a speaker of Irish. Note that "s" is never pronounced "z," or "zh," as in the English words "was," "occasion," etc.

§ 34. THE IRISH LETTERS *r* AND *r*.

r broad is sounded like *r* in § 33, above

r slender*

" " "

r broad

" " "

r slender

" sh "

§ 35. VOCABULARY.

as (og)†, preposition, rór (fós), yet, still,
at also

bog (bug), soft

ré (shae), he

brog (brög), a shoe

rí (shee), she

oún (dhoon), noun, a
fort

rtól (sthöl), a
stool.

faoa (fodh -ā), long

te (te†), hot, warm

fas (fang), verb, leave
(thou)

tín (teer), country,
land

tinim (tir' -im), dry

§ 36. The verb *atá* often corresponds to the English "there is," "there are;" as. *atá bó as an tobair, there is a cow at the well; atá bó asur aral as an tobair, there are a cow and an ass at the well.*

§ 37. Translate into English:—*atá tó as rór. atá ré os asur áro. atá an goirt faoa asur glar. atá bó as an tobair úr. atá an tobair tinim. atá an tobair*

* At the beginning of a word *r* is never pronounced *r*.

† Before a consonant, or a slender vowel, *as* is usually pronounced (eg).

‡ Almost like *che* in *chess*

mór tirim. Δτά μέ τε, αἰυρ Δτά αν τοβαν
 tirim. Πάδ αν ρτόλ Δδ αν τοβαν, Δτά μέ
 τε. Δτά αν ρτόλ άρτο. Δτά βρόδ ύρ Δδ αν
 ούν. Δτά άρτ Δδ αν ούν αἰυρ Δτά βό Δδ
 αν τοβαν ρόρ. Ούν αν τοβαν.

§ 38. Translate into Irish;—The field is
 soft. A soft green field. The field is greener
 and soft. I am big and tall. Una is young
 Art is big and tall. She is at the door.
 There is a hedge at the well, and there is a
 cow at the fort. The stool is at the door.
 Leave the stool at the door. I am hot,
 and the big well is dry yet. Leave a big
 stool at the door.

EXERCISE IV.

§ 39. VOCABULARY.

αν (or *), <i>preposition</i> ,	ḡλαρ (ḡlos), <i>noun</i> ,
on, upon	a lock
βάο (baudh), a boat	μάλα (maul'-a), a
κότα (kōth'ă), a coat	bag

§ 40. Sentences like "Art is wearing a
 new coat," are usually translated into Irish
 by "there is a new coat (or any other
 article of DRESS) *on* Art," Δτά κότα ύρ αν
 άρτ.

§ 41. The conjunction αἰυρ is usually
 omitted in Irish, when two or more ad-
 jectives come together, especially when
 the adjectives are somewhat connected in
 meaning; as, Δτά αν ούν μόρ, άρτο, the fort
 is big (and) high. Thus, the sentence which
 is printed Δτά αν ούν μόρ άρτο may be

* αν is usually pronounced (er).

translated in two ways. I. In pronunciation, the words are grouped thus: (ατά) (αν ούν μόρ) (άρο), the meaning is (see above, § 27), "the large fort is high." But if the words are grouped thus: (ατά) (αν ούν) (μόρ, άρο), the meaning is, "the fort is large (and) high." In this latter case it will be noticed that, in printing, the two adjectives are separated by a comma.

§ 42. Translate:—Ατά αν βάο μόρ. Ατά αν μάλα μόρ. Ράγ αν μάλα άγ αν ποραρ. Ράγ αν βάο αρ αν τίρ. Ατά γιαρ αρ αν ποραρ. Ατά γιαρ μόρ αρ αν ποραρ άρο. Ράγ αν μάλα αρ αν ρτόλ άγ αν ποραρ. Ατά ορός άρ αρ ύνα. Ατά αν βάο ράοα γιαν.

§ 43. Leave the boat on the land. The bag is long. The new boat is on the land yet. Art is wearing a new coat. The coat is warm. Leave the lock on the door. There is a high door on the fort. The land is warm (and) dry. The lock is on the door yet.

EXERCISE V.

§ 44. SOUNDS OF *l* AND *n*.

In Irish there are three sounds of *l* and three sounds of *n*.

§ 45. 1. As already stated, *l* and *n* are often pronounced as in English words, *e.g.*, as in look, lamb, noon.

§ 46. 2. There are also what they call the thick sounds of *l* and *n*. If the upper part of the tongue be pressed against the

back of the upper teeth, while the English word, "law," is being pronounced, a thick sound of "l" will be heard. This sound does not exist in English. In the key-words we shall represent this sound by the symbol L (capital).

Similarly, if the tongue be pressed against the back of the upper teeth while the word "month" is being pronounced, a thick sound of "n" will be heard. This sound does not exist in English, and in the key-words it will be represented by N (capital).

§ 47. 3. The third sound of *l* is that given in English to the *L* in *Luke*, the *l* in *valiant*, or to the *ll* in *William*, *million*, as these words are usually pronounced. We shall represent this sound by italic *l*. In the same way, *n* has a third sound like that given in English to *n* in *new*, *Newry*, and we shall use *n*, italic, as a symbol for this sound.*

§ 48. We can now add to our table of consonant sounds the following :—

<i>In the Key-words the Letters</i>	<i>Are to be sounded like</i>	<i>In the English words</i>
l	l	look, lamb
L	thick sound not	in English
<i>l</i>	l	valiant
n	n	noon
N	thick sound not	in English
<i>n</i>	n	new

* In English, in reality, the *ll* in *William*, the *l* in *valiant*, etc., etc., are pronounced exactly the same as the *l* in *law*, or in *all*.

It is the *lli* or *ll*, preceding a vowel, that gets the special sound. So, too, with the *n* in *oxion*, *Newry*, etc.

§ 49. In many parts of Ireland

t broad	<i>is always sounded like our symbol L</i>			
t slender	"	"	"	l
n broad	"	"	"	N
n slender	"	"	"	n

We recommend to private students this simple method of pronunciation in preference to the following more elaborate rule, which is followed in Connaught Irish :

§ 50. (A.) Between vowels, single t and n are pronounced as in English ; as mála (maul-a'), a bag ; milir (mil'ish), sweet ; úna (oo'-na), Una ; minic (min'ik), often. At the end of words, single t and n, preceded by a vowel, are also pronounced as in English ; as, bán (baun), white-haired ; aial (os'-al), an ass. Single t and n, when next any of the gutturals, g, c, or the labials, b, f, p, are like English l, n ; as, oic (ülk), bad ; bialar (blos), taste.

(B.) In the beginning of words,

t broad	<i>is pronounced</i>	L
t slender	"	l
n broad	"	N
n slender	"	n

(C.) tt broad *is always pronounced* L

tt slender	"	"	l
nn broad	"	"	N
nn slender	"	"	n

(D.) When next v, p, t, l, m, n, r (the consonants in "don't let me stir"), t and n, if broad, are pronounced L, N ; if slender, l, n.

§ 51. The student should not be discouraged by the rich variety of sounds for two characters. It may be borne in mind (1) that words involving these letters will be perfectly understood, even if each t and n is pronounced with the ordinary English sound ; (2) that in many districts the people have simplified the pronunciation, as noted above

in § 49 ; and (3) that, by a careful reference to our table of sounds, the student will soon learn by practice the sound to be given to *l* and *n* in each particular case. We give, for practice, some words for pronunciation.

L sounds. *l*ag (Log), *l*og (Lǔg), *rlán* (sLaun), *olún* (dhLoon), *tlú* (thLoo).

l' sounds. *lín* (leen), *rlím* sh/eeem), *rlíle* (fil'-e).

N sounds. *núr* (Noos), *rnag* (sNog), *nóra* (Nōr'á), *Nora*.

n sounds. *finne* (fin'-ě), *binne* (bin'-ě), *ní* (nee).

§ 52. VOCABULARY.

<i>balla</i> (boL'-ă), a wall	<i>lá</i> (Lau), a day
(<i>falla</i> , Munster)	<i>lán</i> (Laun), full
<i>bán</i> (baun), white-	<i>mlír</i> (mil'-ish),
(haired)	sweet
<i>capall</i> (kop'-ăL), a	<i>ná</i> (Nau), not
horse	<i>rlán</i> (sLaun),
<i>Conn</i> (kŭN), <i>Con</i>	well, healthy
<i>fan</i> (fon), wait, stay	<i>polár</i> (sŭl'-ăs),
<i>glan</i> (glon), clean	light

§ 53. *ná* is the negative particle to be used with the imperative mood ; as *fas an polár*, leave the light ; *ná fas mé*, do not leave me.

§ 54. *Dún an tobair*. *Fan, ná dún an tobair fós*. *Ná fan as an tobair*. *Ná fas an mála lán as an tobair*. *Acá ríol mór as an tobair*. *Acá an tobair glan*. *Acá Conn bán, asur acá apt óg*. *Acá apt asur Conn as an dún*. *Acá mé rlán*. *Acá an capall óg*. *Acá polár as an tobair*.

§ 55. The day is long. The day is hot. The day is soft. There is a light on the door. Leave the light at the door. You are tall, and he is white-haired. The wall is high. There are a wall and a high hedge at the well. There is a high wall on the fort. Leave the horse at the well. The well is full. He is young and healthy. Do not stay at the door.

§ 56. EXERCISE VI.

b ^l ar (blos), taste	ḡr ^{án} á ^{ro} (graun'-
b ^h ir (brish), <i>verb</i> , break	aurdh), Granard
oú ^{nta} (dhooN'-thä),	la ^s (Log), weak
closed, shut	mo ^t (mül), <i>verb</i> ,
	praise

§ 57. Δαά μέ λα^s, Δαά tú λα^s, Δαά an capall la^s. Fás an do^{na}r oú^{nta} f^{ór}, ná b^hir an ḡ^{la}r mó^r an an do^{na}r. Δαά capall mó^r a^s an to^{ba}r. Δαά an bá^o an tí^r. Fás an bá^o an an tí^r f^{ór}. Δαά μέ a^s ḡ^{ra}ná^{ro} f^{ór}.

§ 58. Do not praise me. Do not praise Conn yet. Conn is young. The door on the fort is closed. The boat is clean. The field is green yet. Conn is at Granard yet. Praise the country—do not leave the country.

EXERCISE VII.

§ 59. As we have seen, the Irish word corresponding to *am*, *art*, *is*, *are*, is Δαά. The negative form, corresponding to *am not*, *art not*, *is not*, *are not*, is níl (neel). Examples: níl mé mó^r. I am not big; níl

cá óg, you are not young; níl ré, níl rí, he is not, she is not. Níl Art agus Conn ag an tobair, Art and Conn are not at the well. This word níl is a shorter form of ní fuit, as we shall see.

§ 60. In sentences like atá Art agus Conn óg, Art and Conn *are* young, it will be noted that, as in English, the adjective does not take any special form. In many other languages, the adjective would be in the plural, agreeing with the two subjects of the sentence. So in the sentence atá na fir (fir) óg, the men are young, the adjective óg does not take any new form, although the subject is plural. This is true only of adjectives *after* the verb "to be."

§ 61. Another use of the preposition ag, at. The English phrases, "I am going, I am growing," etc., were formerly sometimes written and pronounced "I am a' going," etc. This was a shorter form of "I am *at* going." In Irish, ag, at, is always used in translating the present participle; as atá mé ag dul, I am going; atá Conn ag fáil, Conn is growing.

In the spoken language, g of ag is always omitted before consonants; as, a' fáil (ă faus). The phrase ag dul (Munster, a' dul) is pronounced very exceptionally in the North and West as if ag 'ul (ă gul). Before words commencing with a slender vowel, the g of ag is pronounced slender, and indeed ag is usually written.

ag imirt (eg-im'irt), playing.

§ 62. VOCABULARY.

oo (dhū), *preposition*, níl (neel), am not,
to. art not, is not, are

*oo'n (dhún) = oo an not.

to the. ó (ō), from.

out (dhul), going. ó'n, from the.

fár (faus), growing. olann (ül'-ăN), wool.

* See below, § 114. Besides oo, oo'n, there are other words and phrases for "to," "towards," etc.; such as cum, cuig or aig (eg) (a very common word), go ort, etc.

[In the spoken language oo'n is now used to express motion only in a few stereotyped phrases like a5 out oo'n Daingean, going to Dingle; a5 out oo'n Róim, going to Rome; ó Doipe oo'n tSpat bán, from Derry to Strabane, &c. In all such cases it is pronounced 'on.]

§ 63. FÁ5 AN BÁD AP AN TÍP FÓR. Níl AN BÁD AP AN TÍP; ATÁ AN BÁD A5 AN TOBAP. Níl AN LÁ TE. Níl AN TOBAP TÍPIM. Níl AN CAPALL MÓR. NÁ FAN A5 AN TOBAP, ATÁ MÉ A5 OUT Ó'N TOBAP OO'N TOBAP. ATÁ MÉ A5 OUT OO'N DÁN ÁRÓ. ATÁ BALLA MÓR, ÁRÓ A5 AN DÁN. ATÁ Conn Ó5, A5UR ATÁ RÉ A5 FÁR FÓR.

§ 64. I am not going from the fort yet; I am not going to the well. The day is hot. I am not hot. The field is not green. You are not at Granard. The horse is going to the well. Leave the wool on the stool. The wool is white (bán). Una is young, she is tall, and she is not weak. Nora is weak yet, she is growing.

THE SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS C AND 5.

We think it better to defer the study of these sounds until we have spoken of combinations of vowels.

EXERCISE VIII.

§ 65. There are two things which make the spoken language of Ulster and Munster different from that of the west of Ireland. These two points of difference are (1) the syllable to be accented, and (2) the pronunciation of the vowels.

§ 66. We have already stated, in § 22, that in words of two syllables the first syllable is the one to be accented, and many examples have been given. In this and the following lessons we shall, until further notice, speak only of words of two syllables.

§ 67. Looking over Irish words, we shall find they can be divided into two classes, simple words, and words formed from simple words by the addition of a termination. For instance, *áir*, *high*, is a simple word; *áiríán* (*aurdh'-aun*), a *height*, a *hill*, is formed from *áir*, by adding the termination *-án*.

§ 68. Simple words are accented on the same syllable in every part of Ireland; compound words are not.

§ 69. The most common terminations of compound words are *-óg* and *-ín*, which have a diminutive force; and *-án*, which in some words has a diminutive force, and in others has a different meaning. In Munster Irish, all these terminations, and many others, are accented. In Ulster, on the contrary, the tendency is not only to accent the

first syllable as in Connaught, but also to shorten unduly the vowel sound of the last syllable.

§ 70. EXAMPLES :

	Conn.	Ulster	Munster
bhrathán, a salmon	brodh'-aun	brodh'-an	brodh'-aun'
carán, a path	kos'-aun	kos'-an	kos-aun'
uirlár, a floor	ur'-Laur	ur'-Lar	ur-Laur'

§ 71. Even in Connaught, a few words are pronounced with the accent on the second syllable. The commonest of these are arán (or-aun', *in Ulster*, ar'-an), bread, and Tomás (thum-aus', *in Ulster*, thom'-as), Thomas. The accentuation of atá has been already noted. Some words adopted from foreign languages have retained the foreign accentuation; as, tobac (thüb-ok'). tobacco.

§ 72. Atá bhrathán mór ar an tír. Níl bhrathán ar an tír. Fás an bhrathán ar an uirlár. Uirlár glan. Ná fás an potar ar an uirlár. Atá carán as dul ó'n doras do'n tobac. Fás an cú as an doras. Ná fan as an doras. Atá arán ar an uirlár.

§ 73. The path is clean (and) dry. The path is not dry; the path is soft yet. The well is full. Do not leave the salmon on the stool. The salmon is clean. A fresh salmon. The hound is young; he is growing yet. The hound is at the well. Fresh sweet bread. Thomas is going to the well. Do not leave the tobacco on the floor.

EXERCISE IX.

We now come to the Ulster and Munster pronunciation of the vowels.

§ 74. In Ulster the vowels *a* and *o* are sounded peculiarly, thus:—

a is sounded like *aa* in phonetic key

<i>a</i>	"	"	<i>a</i>	"	"
<i>ó</i>	"	"	<i>au</i>	"	"
<i>o</i>	"	"	<i>o</i>	"	"

EXAMPLES :

báa (*baadh*), *máa* (*maal'-ă*), *glár* (*glos*),
asál (*as'-ăl*), *óg* (*aug*), *fóir* (*faus*), *dhóir*
(dhor'-ăs), *gór* (*gorth*).

<i>The</i>			<i>Is pronounced in</i>	
<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Conn.</i>	<i>Munster</i>	<i>Ulster</i>
<i>áiríán</i>	hill	<i>aurdh'-</i> <i>aun</i>	<i>aurdh'-</i> <i>aun'</i>	<i>aardh'-an</i>
<i>móirán</i>	much	<i>mōr'-aun</i>	<i>mōr'-aun'</i>	<i>mōr'-an</i>
<i>áiríóg</i>	thumb	<i>úrdh'-óg</i>	<i>úrdh'-óg'</i>	<i>ōrdh'-og</i>
<i>cúitín</i>	little church	<i>kil'-een</i>	<i>kil'-een'</i>	<i>kil'-in</i>

§ 75. PRONUNCIATION OF THE VOWELS IN MUNSTER.

In Munster the vowels in words of two or more syllables are pronounced regularly; as, *faalla* (*fol'-ă*), *capall* (*kop'-ăl*), *ime* (*im'-ă*), of butter. It is only in monosyllables (and, to a very slight extent, in words formed from these monosyllables) that any irregularity of pronunciation occurs. The irregularity consists in the fact, that in monosyllables containing *a*, *i*,

o, short, before *ll*, *nn*, or before *m*, the vowel is lengthened in sound.

§ 76. This lengthening of vowels is noticeable from Waterford (where the lengthened vowels have a very peculiar sound) up to Galway, where the lengthening is much less marked. Curiously enough, the same lengthening is to be noticed at the opposite extreme of the Gaelic-speaking district, the north and north-west of Scotland.

§ 77. In all districts there is a perceptible lengthening of vowel sounds before *-ll*, *-nn*, *-m* at the end of monosyllables. Thus, the vowel sounds in *mill*, *pinn*, *conn* are everywhere longer than those in *mil* (*like mil in milt*), *pin* (*like shin in shinty*), *con* (*like cur in curt*). Compare the vowel sounds in the English words—*weld*, *welt*; *curd*, *cut*; *grand*, *grant*.

§ 78. What the effect of the Munster lengthening of the vowel sounds is, can be seen from the following table. We do not pretend to give all the shades of pronunciation of various parts of Munster.

The word	Is pronounced in		
	Connaught	W. Munst.	E. Munster
<i>mall</i>	<i>moL</i>	<i>mouL</i>	<i>ma'-ouL</i>
<i>vall</i>	<i>dhoL</i>	<i>dhouL</i>	<i>dha'-ouL</i>
<i>am</i>	<i>om</i>	<i>oum</i>	<i>a'-oum</i>
<i>cpann</i>	<i>kroN</i>	<i>krouN</i>	<i>kra'-ouN</i>
<i>im</i>	<i>im</i>	<i>eem</i>	<i>eim</i>
<i>mill</i>	<i>mil</i>	<i>meel</i>	<i>meil</i>
<i>cinn</i>	<i>kin</i>	<i>keen</i>	<i>keing</i>
<i>inn</i>	<i>bin</i>	<i>been</i>	<i>being</i>
<i>poll</i>	<i>pöL</i>	<i>pouL</i>	
<i>cpom</i>	<i>thrüm</i>	<i>throum</i>	
<i>onn</i>	<i>dhüN</i>	<i>dhouN</i>	

§ 79. In the phonetic key will be found the sounds to be given to "ou" and "ei." The East Munster a-ou is pronounced rapidly. Sometimes the sound of oo is given in Munster to "o"; as, anonn, over (in Conn. ān-ūN; in *Munster*, ān-ooN'), as, aḡ out anonn, going over.

§ 80. We can now introduce many familiar words involving these prolonged vowel sounds. In the table on preceding page, § 78, we have given the pronunciation of some, viz. :—

am, time	im, butter
binn, sweet	mall, slow
cpann, a tree	mill, destroy
vall, blind	poll, a hole
donn, brown-haired	tpom, heavy

§ 81. milip=sweet to taste; binn=sweet to hear.

§ 82. Atá blar milip ar an im úr. Atá art ós aḡur atá ré vall. Atá poll mór aḡ an dún. Atá cpann mór aḡ fár ar ar árhoán. Atá an capall mall. Atá an mála tpom, níl an mála lán fóp. Ná mill an balla árho. Níl Conn bán, atá ré donn. Atá Tomár aḡ an tobap, aḡur atá ūna aḡ out anonn do'n tobap. Níl art tpom, atá ré ós aḡur laḡ fóp.

§ 83. Leave bread and butter on the stool. Do not praise a slow horse. There is a large, green tree at the well. Conn is blind; Art is not blind. The boat is long and heavy. The tree is not green yet; the tree is dry. There is no bread on the floor. The heavy boat is on the land. Do not break the heavy lock; leave the door closed. Leave the heavy bag on the floor.

EXERCISE X.

§ 84. Other examples of Munster pronunciation :—

	Conn.	Munster
cam, crooked	kom	koum
Cill-dara, Kildare	ki/-dhor'-ä	kee/-dhor'-ä
fonn, air of song	fün	foun
gann, scarce	gon	goun
linn, a pool	lin	leeng
tinn, sick	tin	teen, teing

§ 85. The sounding of é as ú, sometimes heard in Munster, is to be avoided; as, nóra (Noor'-ä), móp (moor), nó (Noo).

§ 86. bí is the imperative mood, second person singular, of the verb, "to be;" as, ná bí mall, do not be late.

§ 87. dán (dhaun), a poem	róo (rōdh), a road
long (Lūng), a ship	rinn (shin), we or (ōr), gold

§ 88. Níl tú ag Cill-dara, atá tú ag
Bránard fóp. Atá mé tinn, lag. Atá an
báó móp, trom, ar an linn. Atá long ar
an típ. Níl long ar an típ, atá báó móp
ar an típ, agus atá an báó úp ar an linn
fóp. Atá im úp gann. Atá rinn ag oul
oo'n tobair, fás rolar ag an tobair. Atá
an crann móp, ag an linn, glar fóp. Níl
tú ós, atá rinn ós fóp. Atá an crann
cam. Crann móp, cam. Atá rinn mall.
Atá fonn binn ar an dán. Atá an glar
trom. Ná bí mall, ná fan ag an dún áro.
Atá an dán úp. Atá an fonn úp binn.
Atá an róo cam. Níl tú ar an róo fóp.

§ 89. There is a green tree at Kildare.
Do not leave the heavy boat on the land.

The ship is new. A new ship is going. Thomas and Art are sick yet. Thomas is not sick. Gold is scarce. There is gold at the fort. We are not warm yet. There is a sweet taste on the fresh bread. The young tree is growing yet. There is not a sweet air on the long poem. The poem is not long. The wall is high. The ship is not heavy; the boat is full and heavy. There is a heavy lock on the high door. You are not weak; you are young and healthy. Art is wearing a new coat, and the coat is long (and) heavy. The young horse is on the road.

EXERCISE XI.

§ 90. SOUNDS OF GROUPS OF VOWELS.

In Irish, as in English, vowels are grouped together in three ways. (1.) In the word *ruin*, the *u* and *i* are pronounced separately; the *u* being pronounced distinctly, and the *i* somewhat obscurely. The same may be said of the *e* and the *a* in the word *real*. (2.) In the word *round* the sounds of *e* and *u* melt into each other, forming what we call a diphthong. (3.) In the word *mean*, the *ea* represents one simple vowel sound, like that of *e* in *me*. But as this one vowel sound is represented in writing by two letters, these two letters, *ea*, are called a digraph. Other digraphs are *ai* in *main*, *ou* in *through*, *ae* in *Gaelic*, *ao* in *gaol*, *oa* in *goal*, etc. We shall now examine the vowel-groups in Irish.

§ 91. SOUNDS OF *ia* AND *ua*.

ia is pronounced ee-ä, almost like *ea* in *real*
ua „ oo-ä, „ „ *ua* „ *truant*

Each vowel is pronounced separately, the second vowel being obscure.

§ 30. The word *tú*, "thou," is used when speaking to one person. In English, the plural form, "you," is used.

§ 31. Translate into English: *Atá mé mór. Atá tú óg agus mór. Atá mé óg agus árd. Foirne mór agus tobair. Foirne agus bó. Tobair úr agus bó. Dó agus im im úr. Atá an fál mór. Atá an fál árd. Atá an foirne mór agus glar. Atá Una mór agus óg. Atá an tobair árd. Atá an fál glar. Dún an tobair mór. Atá an cobair úr. Aral óg agus foirne glar. Atá an cú mór.*

32. Translate into Irish: Close the door. A high field. The field is big and green. The hedge is green and high. A green field and a cow. Close the big well. Una is tall. Thou art young and tall. The hound is young. The well is clean.

EXERCISE III.

§ 33. SOUNDS OF R AND S.

<i>The Letters in Key-words</i>	<i>Are sounded like</i>	<i>In English Words.</i>
r	r	run.
r	(no sound exactly similar in English : see note).	
s	s	so, alas.
sh	sh	shall, lash.

NOTE.—The sound of "r" is never slurred over as in the words "firm, warm, farm," etc., as correctly pronounced in English. The sign "r" represents the "r" with rolling sound heard in the beginning of English words, as run, rage, row, etc. The sign "r" represents a peculiar Irish sound, midway between the "r" of "carry" and the "zz" of *fizz*. The learner may pronounce it as an ordinary English "r" until he has learned the exact

§ 92 WORDS.

cuan (koo'-ān), a harbour	niall (nee'-āL), Niall
oia (dee-ā), God	rġian (shgee'-ān), a knife.
fiat (fee'-āl), generous	fiat (shee'-ādh), they
fuar (foo'-ār), cold	ruar (soo'ās), up, up-wards
gual (goo'-āl), coal	uan (oo'-ān), a lamb

§ 93. Atá an lá fuar, tġim. Níl an lá fuar, atá an lá te tġim. Níl niall aġur aġt tinn, atá fiat óġ aġur rġán. Fás an rġian ar an rġól. Atá capall aġur uan ar an rġól. Fás an gual ar an uplár. Atá uan óġ aġ an tobár. Atá an capall aġ uol ruar ó'n tobár uo'n rġól. Níl fiat tinn, atá fiat rġán, atá rġinn óġ.

§ 94. Hot bread, cold bread. Conn and Art are not at the door; they are going over to the road. God is generous. The knife is not long. There is not wool on the lamb yet. The wool is not long. A ship and a harbour. They are not young. The harbour is big. Niall is young and tall. The coal is not clean; the coal is heavy. Art and Niall are going over to the door. Una is going up to the fort. Do not leave the coal at the door.

EXERCISE XII.

§ 95. SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS OO AND IO.

Each of these diphthongs has a long sound and a short sound.

The long sounds of eo and ia

eo is sounded as (yō).

rú „ „ (ew).

NOTE.—In the beginning of words eo sounds like o. In many other cases, also, we can represent this sound most easily by the same symbol o.

§ 96. WORDS.

carúr (kos'-oor), a hammer	eórna (ōr'-Na), barley
ceól (k-yōl), music	inneoin (in'-ōn), an anvil
crann (see § 78), mast of ship	leór (lōr), enough
omreós (ārish'-ōg), a brier. Munster (ārish-ōg')	reól (shōl), a sail
	tós (thōg), lift, raise

§ 97. leór is most often heard in the phrase go leór (gū lōr), enough.

§ 98. *Atá Conn óg go leór fōr. Atá an reól mōr. Níl an eórna as fār ar an rōd. Atá an omreós slar. Nā fās an báō ar an linn. Níl im go leór ar an arán fōr. Atá an ceól binn. Níl an ceól binn, níl fonn binn ar an vān. Atá omreós as fār ar an vūn. Atá an báō ar an linn. Atá an reól asur an crann ar an cír.*

§ 99. The sail is not large. Lift up the large sail. Leave the hammer on the anvil. The anvil is heavy; the hammer is not heavy. Leave the anvil on the floor. A brier is growing at the door. The brier is long (and) crooked. The big boat is going up the harbour. A ship, a boat, a sail, a mast. There is sweet music at the well. I am going up to the well. The barley is green yet. The barley is fresh (and) sweet

EXERCISE XIII.

§ 100. SHORT SOUND OF *íá*.

Examples—*íá* (few), *íáí* (ewl), *íáíá* (dewr), *íáíá* (kewl). At the present we cannot conveniently introduce the few words containing *íá* into the exercises.

§ 101. SHORT SOUNDS OF *eo* AND *íu*.

In addition to the long sounds *eo* and *íu* have a short sound. The short sound of both can be represented by (*yü*). There are only a few words containing this sound and these few words cannot be introduced at present.

§ 102. It is usual now to write *eo* and *íu* without any mark of length over the last vowel; it is to be understood therefore that *eo* and *íu* always represent the long sounds given above in § 95.

EXERCISE XIV.

§ 103. THE DIGRAPHS IN IRISH.

For the meaning of digraph, see § 90. Some digraphs represent long vowel-sounds, and others represent short vowel-sounds.

§ 104. The long vowel-sounds are often represented by digraphs consisting of two vowels, one of which is MARKED LONG. Thus :—

á is sounded like *á*, i.e., like phonetic symbol *á*

<i>á</i>	"	"	<i>é</i>	"	"	<i>áí</i>
<i>ó</i>	"	"	<i>ó</i>	"	"	<i>óí</i>
<i>ú</i>	"	"	<i>ú</i>	"	"	<i>úí</i>

§ 105. As will be seen, these digraphs are formed by adding "i" to the vowels á, é, ó, ú; and the sound of the vowel which is marked long is given to the whole digraph. The only difference between ái, ói, úi and á, ó, ú, is that the consonants which follow the ái, ói, úi are slender. (See § 8.) Formerly each vowel in the combinations was sounded separately; thus, áit, au'í, etc., and some trace of this can yet be heard in many words.

§ 106. NOTE.—In Ulster ái is pronounced (aa), and ói (au). (See § 74.)

§ 107. Examples for pronunciation only: fáilte (saul'-ě), báir (baush), fáir (faush); céir (kaesh), éille (ael'ě), féir (faer); púiríoe (prōsh-ăě), cúir (koosh).

§ 108. WORDS.

áit, (aus), a place	láiríe (Lau'-lr), strong
cáibín (kaub'-een*), a	míle (meel'ě), a thou-
"caubeen"	sand
crúircín (kroosh'-keen*),	móin (mōn), turf
a pitcher	móna (mōn'-ă), of turf: fōu
fáilte (fau'-tě), welcome	móna
fōu (fōdh), a sod	páiríoe (paush'-ăě) a child
polláin (fūL'-aun*), sound,	pláinte (sLaun'-tě), health
healthy, wholesome.	

§ 109. Míle fáilte. Fáilte agur pláinte. Crúircín lán. Atá an áit polláin. Níl mé tinn, atá mé plán, polláin. Fág crúircín ag an tobair. Fág móin ar an uplár. Ná fág móin ag an tobair fōr. Atá an páiríoe bán. Níl ré bán; atá ré donn. Atá an cáibín cam. Fág fōu móna ar an uplár.

§ 110. Art is not wearing (see § 40) a new coat. Art is strong and healthy. Do not leave a pitcher on the floor. Dry turf. The place is not wholesome. The strong horse is going to the road. She is young;

* In Munster (kaub'-een, kroosh'-keen. (nL-aun').

she is not strong. The ship is strong, the boat is weak. The child is brown-haired. The place is green. The young horse is safe and sound (rlán, polláin). Leave a sod of turf on the floor. There is not a sod of turf on the floor. Welcome. Warm day.

EXERCISE XV.

§ 111. Other examples of the sounds of á, é, ó, ú :—

briúte (brish'-sè), broken
 cáise (kaush'-è), cheese
 láin (Laur), a mare
 saile (saul'-è), salt water,
 the salt sea
 sráid (sraud'), a street

Éireann (aer'-in), (of or in)
 Ireland
 súil (sool), the eye
 súite (soosh'-sè), a stall
 túine (thoor'-sè), a spin-
 ning wheel

§ 112. Many proper names involve the sound of á; thus, Art, Flann, give rise to the diminutives Artagán, Flannagán (little Art, Flann), hence the family names O h-Artagáin (ō horth'-ā-gaun), O Flannagáin (ō floN'-ā-gaun), literally, grandson of little Art, Flann; the forms from which the ordinary O'Hartigan, O'Flanagan, are taken.

§ 113. The preposition "with" (= "along with") is translated by le (le, *almost like le in let*); as, atá Art le Conn, Art is with Conn. This le prefixes h to a vowel; as, atá Conn le h-Art (horth), Conn is with Art.

§ 114. The preposition "to" (to a place) is translated by go (gū) when no article follows; as go Granard, to Granard.

When a vowel follows, *n* is prefixed; as, go *n*-áit, to *a* place. When the article follows, *go* is never used, but *do'n* (*dhūn*) is used = "to the"; as, *do'n áit*, to *the* place. (See § 62.)

§ 115. The preposition "in" is translated by *in*; as, *in Éirinn*, in Ireland.

NOTE.—In the spoken language the *n* is pronounced as if belonging to the following words: as, *n-Éirinn* (*naer'-in*).

§ 116. *Arán, im, agus cáire. Atá cáire rolláin. Atá cáire gann in Éirinn. Níl Conn O'Flannagáin in Éirinn; atá ré ag Cill-Dara fós. Atá an túinne ar an uirlár. Níl an túinne láidir. Níl Conn ag dul ó áit go h-áit, atá ré in Éirinn. Súirte agus túinne. Atá súirte ar an uirlár. Atá an páile láidir. Níl ré ag dul go Cill-Dara.*

§ 117. The wool and the spinning-wheel are at the door. Leave the wool at the spinning-wheel. The wool is soft; the wheel is broken. I am not going to the place. Stay in Ireland yet. Leave the horse and the mare at the well. Conn O'Hartigan is not in Ireland. The salt-water is not sweet. The ship and the big boat are on the salt-water, going to Ireland. I am not going to Ireland. I am going with Conn O'Finegan.

EXERCISE XVI.

§ 118. OTHER DIGRAPHS.

éa is pronounced like é, that is, æ

éá	"	"	á,	"	au
ío	"	"	í,	"	ee

In these, also, it will be noticed, the digraph is pronounced practically with the sound of the vowel marked long; the other vowel is hardly sounded, thus:—

féar is pronounced (faer), írleán (eesh'-laun), cíor (kees).

§ 119. NOTE 1.—éa is still occasionally spelled eu: as feup (faer), grass. In Munster, in words of one syllable, éa or eu is pronounced ee'-o; thus féar (fee'-or).

NOTE 2.—eá is used, and wrongly, in words like geapp, fearp, where ea, without any mark of length, should be used. Lengthening of the vowel-sound noticed in such words is caused by the double r. (See § 77.)

NOTE 3.—We would advise learners always to pronounce ío like í or ee, and éa like é, or æ. In old Irish we always find fín, wine; fép, grass. In many monosyllables ío is yet pronounced ee'-ú; as cion (fee'-ün), wine.

§ 120. Céad míle fáilte! a hundred thousand welcomes! This popular phrase is seldom, if ever, seen properly spelled.

§ 121

céad (kaedh), a hundred	léana, (lae'-ná), a meadow
íot (deel), verb, sell	Séamur (shae'-mäs), James
féar (faer), grass	ríoda (sheedh'-ä), silk
fíon (feen), wine	ríor (shees), down-
líon (leen), verb, fill	wards
líon " noun, flag	

§ 122. Céad míle fáilte go h-Éirinn
fáilte agus pláinte. Níl an tír folláin
ach an fear tinn. Lá te. Níl an lá te,
níl an fear tinn fós. Ach nóra agus
úna ag dul riar do'n tobair. Seamar, Art,
Flann, Conn. Ná díol an láir ós fós. Díol
an olann agus díol an líon in Éirinn. Ach
an líon glan agus bog. Olann, líon, agus
ríoda. Ach an láir agus an capall ós an
an léana. Níl an léana glar fós, ach an
fear tinn.

§ 123. The wine is strong. The strong
wine is not wholesome. The child is not
strong, he is sick (and) weak. The well is
not clean; leave a pitcher at the well.
James and Art are not in Ireland. Leave
the horse and the mare at the meadow. A
tall man. Long grass. The grass is long
and heavy. The man is going down to
Granard with the young horse. Sell the
spinning-wheel: do not sell the wool yet.
The meadow is heavy.

EXERCISE XVII.

§ 124. OTHER DIGRAPHS: *ae* AND *ao*.

ae } are pronounced like *ae* in *Gaelle*.
ao }

Thus: *lae* (Lae), *aon* (aen).

§ 125. In Connaught *ao* is pronounced (ee). This
is really the pronunciation of *aoi*. In Ulster *ao* is
pronounced like German *ö*. In words of one syllable,
ao is often pronounced *ae'-ü*; in Connaught, *ee'-ü*;
as, *aol* (*ae'-ül*, *ee'-ül*), lime. We would advise
learners to pronounce *ao* like *ae*, always.

§ 126. "In the" is not translated by
in an, but by *in ran* (in sän), now always

2. eo pronounced yó; iu pronounced ew. In a few words eo and iu are short, like yú or you in "young."
3. Digraphs with one vowel marked long : áí, éí, óí, úí, éá, eá, íó. Give the whole digraph the sound of the vowel marked long ; the other vowel is scarcely heard
4. ae and ae are both pronounced like ae in Gaelic
5. Most of the digraphs were formerly pronounced, like ía and ua, with the two vowel sounds distinctly audible ; traces of this are yet heard ; see §§ 125, 128.

EXERCISE XIX.

§ 132. DIGRAPHS REPRESENTING THE SHORT VOWEL SOUNDS.

ái	}	<i>are pronounced like a in bat</i>
eá		
eí	}	<i>e in let</i>
oí		
íó	}	<i>i in hit</i>
uí		

N.B.—This must be learned by heart, as it is of the greatest importance.

§ 133. WORDS.

bean (ban), a woman reamróg (sham'-róg),
 Doine (dher'-ě), Derry a shamrock
 fear (far), a man reamróg (sham-ă-
 seat (gal), bright róg, in Munster)
 lean (lan), follow rean (shan), old
 leat (lath), with-thee rear (shas), verb,
 leir (lesh), with-him stand
 Peavon (padh'-ăr),
 Peter

§ 134. Words like leat (with-thee), leir (with-him), are called prepositional pronouns.

§ 135. Ná lean an capall ar an ród.

atá fearán ag dul go Doine; agus níl
 mé ag dul leir. Atá an fear sean, lag.
 Sear ag an doimhne. Níl tú sean fós; atá
 tú ós agus plán. Atá bean agus fear ag
 an doimhne. Fás an túinne ag an dúin. Fás
 an capall ag an tobac, níl pé ag dul go
 Cill-dara. Lean an capall ós do'n ród.
 Fáilte go Doine.

§ 136. Follow me; do not follow Peter.
 The day is bright (and) dry, and I am
 going with you to Derry. Follow the man
 on the road. Do not stand on the road.
 A clean road and a dry path. There is a
 shamrock growing at the well. I am not
 going with Peter; I am going with you to
 Granard. The road is not clean and the
 path is not dry. Conn is going to Granard,
 and there is a young man going with him.
 Art is going, with a young horse, to
 Kildare, to Derry, to Granard.

EXERCISE XX.

[Before reading this Lesson study again
 the table on preceding page, § 132.]

§ 137. Slán leat (sLaun lath), safety
 with you, good-bye.

ná bac leir (Nau bok lesh), do not
 meddle with it, never mind it.

§ 138. WORDS.

duinn (aul'-in),
 beautiful
 fear (das), pretty
 eite (el'-ě), other

sear (gaer), sharp
 teine (ten'-ě), fire
 uile (il'-ě), all, whole
 uirge (ish'-gě), water

§ 139. Notice the position of the words—

an tír eile, the other country.

an tír uile, the whole country.

§ 140. *Atá an fear donn. Níl Tomár donn, atá an fear eile donn. Atá capall ar an pó. Atá an tír uile glar agus úr. Atá an tír áluinn. Bean óg áluinn. Atá bárd mór áluinn ar an linn. Uirge te. Atá long úr áluinn ar an uirge. Atá teine ar an uplár. Ná fág an teine ar an uplár. Díol an capall iní an áit eile.*

§ 141. Una and Nora are going with you to Kildare. Do not stand on the floor, stand at the door. I am going to another country—good-bye. Conn and another man are on the road. Conn is not big; Art is big. Una is white-haired, Conn is brown-haired. The ship is beautiful, she is high and long. The fire is hot. There is water in the well.

EXERCISE XXI.

§ 142. The digraphs when obscure.

In simple words of two syllables (that is, words not formed from others by adding a termination) the first syllable is the one accented, as we have seen already; as, *capall* (kop'-ăL), a horse. The vowel sound of the last syllable is then usually obscure (compare the sound of *ai* in *Britain*), as we have already seen, and this is true when that vowel sound is represented by any of the digraphs given in § 132.

Thus—

<i>The word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Is not sounded</i>	<i>But</i>
carrraig	rock	kor'-ag	kor'-эг
Conaill	of Conall	kūn'-al	kon'-ě/
forgail	open (thou)	fūsk-al	fūsk-ěl
obair	work	ūb'ar	ūb'ēr

To a reader of English the real sound of these words would be fairly well represented by spelling them korrig, fuskil, ubbir, etc.

§ 143.

Duine (dhin'-ě), a person (man or woman)
 Dúirt (dhríd), close, shut (Con. and Ulst.)
 O Conaill (ō kūn'ě/), O'Connell
 O Fíoinn (ō flēn), O'Flynn
 aS obair, at work, working

§ 144. Forgail an doras mór, agus tóin an doras eile. Nā forgail an doras fór. Atá Conn O Fíoinn agus duine eile aS an doras, agus atá an doras dúnta. Atá an obair trom. Carrraig árd. Atá carrraig árd aluinn aS an tobair. Atá an fear ós aS obair. Atá Peadar fear, agus atá an duine eile tinn. Atá carrraig aS an linn. Uirge, linn, bá, long.

§ 145. Art O'Connell is going to Granard, and Patrick is going with him. Patrick is not going to another country; he is sick. He is not sick; he is working on the road to Derry. There is a rock at the well, and there is a tree growing at the door. There is a fire on the road. Close the door; the day is cold. Good-bye. The knife is sharp.

EXERCISE XXII.

§ 146. WORDS.

Máire (maur'-ě), Mary	William (ll'-ee'-am), William	Munster
roip, between	lā'-lā	lā'-ir'
oileán, an island	el'-aun	el'-aun
rgioból, a barn	shgib'-ól	shgib'-ól'

§ 147. Inr an Oileán úr, "in the New Island," is often said for "in America"; also in Ameiriocá (am-er'-l-kau).

§ 148. Anoip (a-nish'), now, has the accent on the last syllable.

§ 149. Atá Máire inr an rgioból. Atá Máire ag obair ag an túirne. Níl Máire ag an tobair, atá sí ag dul ríor do'n tobair. Atá an báid mór ag dul do'n oileán eile. Níl peadair in Éirinn anoip, atá sé inr an Oileán úr, agus atá Conn agus Art leir. Níl an long ag an oileán, atá sí in Éirinn. Níl sí in Éirinn fós, atá sí ar an ráile. Atá fion raor agus fion daor in Éirinn, agus inr an Oileán úr: atá an fion raor inr an tír eile.

§ 150. Nora and Mary are at the well; Mary is going down to the meadow with a pitcher, and Nora is at the barn. The grass is dry and heavy. The fresh grass is heavy yet; the dry grass is not heavy now. There is dry turf in the barn. Art is on the road now; he is not going to Kildare yet. James is going to America, and Nora is going with him. I am not going with you to the island. The salt-sea (ráile) is between Ireland and America. There is a long road between Kildare and Derry. Mary is not working now; the spinning.

wheel is old and broken; the work is heavy, and Mary is not strong. William is not sick now: he is well (and) strong.

EXERCISE XXIII.

§ 151. The pronunciation of the digraphs, as indicated in § 132, may be followed in all cases; but the popular spoken language, in some cases, retains an older pronunciation. Thus, *io* is now pronounced like *i* short; as, *fiop* (*fis*), *knowledge*; *liop* (*lis*), *a fort*; but in *liom* (*lūm*, *l-vūm*), *with me*, as usually pronounced, we can yet hear the older pronunciation (*lee-ūm'*), where both the *i* and the *o* are sounded. In the following list the *io* may be pronounced *i* short by students who have no opportunity of hearing Irish spoken.

§ 152. WORDS.

<i>iolap</i> (ūl'-ar), an eagle	<i>fiopa</i> (shūp'-a), a shop
<i>iomaire</i> (ūm'-ār-ē), a ridge	<i>fioc</i> (shūk), frost
<i>iomaica</i> (ūm'-ark-a), too much	
<i>Cap</i> (thor), come (thou); an <i>iomaica</i> , too much.	

§ 153. *Dún*, a fort, means usually a stone building; *liop*, a mound of earth, generally of circular form. *Siopa*, the word in general use for "shop," is borrowed from the English word.

§ 154. *Atá an lá te. Níl an lá te, atá fioc ar an bó. Atá Tomár as an fiopa, asur atá ar leir. Atá Pearar as iul go Cill-Dara, asur níl Conn as iul leir; atá ré tinn. Atá an fear eile as iul liom go Spánár. Atá fioc ar an uirge, as an tobair. Atá an tobair mór tirim, asur atá an tobair eile lán. Atá fioc bán ar an liop. Iolap mór áluinn. Atá an dún fear. Atá fear as fár ar an iomaire. Atá an iomaica uirge inr an tobair.*

§ 155. The large fort is old; the other fort is not old. The whole field is green, and the hedge is not green yet. Come with me to Derry. I am not going with you to Derry; I am going with you to Granard. Leave the young horse on the road, and come with me. The path is clean (and) dry; there is water on the road. All the road is not clean. Come on the other road. There is an eagle in the high fort; he is large and beautiful.

EXERCISE XXIV.

§ 156. We have seen in §§ 75-78, how the short vowels are lengthened in Munster before double consonants. The short vowel-sounds represented by the digraphs in § 132, are lengthened in the same way by Munster speakers. Thus:—

ea is pronounced e-on or almost yoo
 io " i-oo " yoo
 ai } In some parts of Munster all
 oi } these are pronounced like (ei);
 ui } as a rule, however, ui is pro-
 ei } nounced ui, that is (ee).

§ 157. WORDS.

	Conn.	Munster
aitt, a cliff	* a/	ei/
aimpín, weather	am'-shir	eim'-shir
ceann, a head	kaN	k-youN
fionn, fair (haired)	fi-N	f-yooN
moit, delay	mwe/	mw-i/
ruim, heed	sim	seem

* Like a/ of valiant.

cóirte (kōsh'-tē), a coach.
 carbad (kor'-bādh), a coach; a better word.
 rílling (sgil'-ing), a shilling.
 cair (thash), soft, damp.

§ 158. Lá típm. Níl an lá típm, atá an lá cair agus bog. Níl an ainmín típm anoir. Níl Peadar Donn, níl pé bán, atá pé fionn. Atá Niall O Dúmain ar an aill, agus atá an long ar an ráile as tuit go típ eile. Atá an aill árd—ná fear ar an aill; fear ar an tóin. Níl an rígan cam. Níl crann as fár ar an aill. Níl an cóirte láirín go leor.

§ 159. There is a fair-haired man at the door now. The coach is broken down on the road to Derry. Mary and Nora are not going to America; they are going to another country. The weather is broken. The high coach is in the barn. There is a knife in the bag. The lock is not in the door now. Fionn is generous.

EXERCISE XXV.

§ 160. COMBINATION OF THREE VOWELS

A. aoi is sounded like ee

B. eoi " " eo

iai " " ia

iuí " " iu

uai " " ua

It is obvious that as these differ from ao, eo, ia, iu, ua, in having i added, the following consonant will have its slender sound.

§ 161. WORDS.

ciuin (<i>kewn</i>), calm, quiet	géal (<i>gaer</i>), sharp
dear (<i>das</i>), pretty	litir (<i>lit-ir</i>), letter
weonlin (<i>drol'een</i>), a wren	Seon (<i>shōn</i>), John
Seon (<i>ōn</i>), John	Seonín (<i>shōn'-een</i>), little John
fuair (<i>foo'-ēr</i>), found got	uaim (<i>oo'-ēm</i>), from me

Seon is the oldest form of the Irish for John; hence MacSeon, MacKeon, Johnson.

Seon is a later form; hence, the diminutive Seonín—Jackeen.

§ 162. Dia, God, *used in many phrases.*

Dia duit (*dee'-ā dhit*), God to thee, God save you; a short popular salutation. Dia linn (*dee-a lin*), God with us—said after sneezing.

§ 164. Dia duit, a Nóra; atá an lá fuar anois. Atá niall agus peadap as dul ríor do'n tobap, atá iolar móp ar an tóin anois. Atá iolar, agus éan móp eile, ar an tóin. Fás an rígan eile ar an túinne. Atá niall rean, níl ré láirip anois. Atá capall, aral, láir, uan, iolar agus éan eile in ar an léana. Atá Dia láirip. Níl an rígan daop. Slán leat!

§ 165. The knife is not old; the knife is clean (and) sharp. There is not a boat on the salt-sea (*ráite*)—they are going to another place. The knife is cheap.

Cold water. There is cold water in the well. Peter and Niall are not at Kildare now; they are in another place. Leave bread and butter in the bag. There is a wren at the door. The place is cold (and) wholesome. There is a young bird on the water. The man is generous. God is generous.

EXERCISE XXVI.

§ 166. "Died" is usually translated by *fuair bár*, got death; as, *fuair an fear bár i nÉirinn*, the man died in Ireland.

"Mr." is usually translated by *mac uí*, as *mac uí Néill*, Mr. O'Neill.

Rivers: *Dóinn* (*bōn*), Boyne; *Laoi* (*Lee*), Lee; *Sionainn* (*shin'-ān*), Shannon; *Siuir* (*shewr*), Suir.

Places: *Ror-Comáin* (*rūs kŭm'-aun*), Roscommon; *Tiobruir Ánann* (*tíbrid aur'-ān*), Tipperary (*literally*, the Well of Ara); *Tuam* (*thoo'-ēm*), Tuam.

Persons: *Órian* (*bree'-ān*), Brian, Bernard; *O Órian* (*ō bree'-ān*), O'Brien; *O Rian* (*ō ree'-ān*), O'Ryan.

167. *Atá an báir mór, tnom; atá an lá te, ciuin; tóg fuar an feol mór anoir. Níl an feol ar an tír. Fuair mé an feol ar an oileán. Atá báir deas ar an laoi Sionainn agus Siuir. Fuair an fear eile bár m Éirinn.*

§ 168. Niall O'Brien is going to Tipperary; he got a horse from Art O'Neill.

The road to Tuam is long. From Roscommon to Derry. Boyne, Suir, Lee, Shannon. The day is calm now. He got a letter from John O'Brien. Brian O'Ryan is not going to Tipperary now; he is going to Roscommon. The big boat is better than the other boat.

EXERCISE XXVII.

§ 169. We have now to speak a little more in detail of a few of the consonantal sounds which we have not yet treated fully.

§ 170. SOUNDS OF C.

In the very beginning (§ 2) we stated that c is sounded like the English k, and is never soft like c in cell, cess, etc. In the phonetic key the student may also see—

<i>The symbol</i>	<i>sounds like</i>	<i>in the word</i>
K	k	looking
<i>k</i>	k	liking

This, no doubt, will appear very unmeaning to many of our students. But if close attention be paid to the pronunciation of the two words "looking" and "liking," it will be noticed that the termination *king* is not pronounced in exactly the same way in both. The "king" of "liking" is "k-ying"; while the "king" of "looking" has no "y" sound after the k. We represent the k of "looking" by capital K, and the k of "liking" by italic *k*. But these signs will not be always needed, for, in most words, the ordinary k will convey the correct sound to the reader. To give some familiar examples, we in Ireland usually pronounce the words "car," "card," etc., with the *k* sound; our pronunciation of these words might be represented according to our phonetic system by *kaar* (=k-jaar), *kaard* (=k-jaard).

§ 171. Then to apply this to the Irish alphabet, we may say—

Symbol

c broad (see § 8) *is sounded like* K
 c slender " " " *k*

§ 172. We shall have no difficulty in pronouncing the K or c broad sound except before the sounds represented by our phonetic symbols a, aa; e, ae; i, ee. It is only in Ulster that the sound K is followed by aa (the sound given in Ulster to á or áí).

§ 173. EXAMPLES :

C BROAD.

<i>The word</i>	<i>sounds like</i>	<i>in English ;</i>	<i>or, key-word</i>
caoi	-ky	lucky	(Kee)
cuing	-king	looking	(King)
coir	-ker	looker	(Ker)
caon	-kain-	Knock-ainy	(Kaen)
caill	-kall-	Knock-allion	(Kal)

C SLENDER.

ci	-ky	sticky	(kee)
cing	-king	liking	(king)
ceir	-ker	looker	(ker)
cé	cane	caning	(kaen)
ceat	cal	calton	(kal)

§ 175. If we were to carry out strictly our phonetic scheme, the last five words would be represented by *kee*, *king*, *ker*, *kaen*, *kal*; but the key-words which we have given represent to us in Ireland the correct sound of the above words.

§ 176. Here we may remark, as many of our students have already noticed for themselves, that the italicised symbols, *k*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *t*, all represent sounds which are merely a rapid pronunciation of *ky*, *dy*, *ly*, *ny*, *ry*, *ty*. Thus, words involving these sounds can be represented phonetically in two ways.

The sound of—

ciun	is represented by	kewn	or	k-yoon
oiun	"	"	dewn	" d-yoon
liun	"	"	lewn	" l-yoon
niun	"	"	newi	" n-yoor
bneap	"	"	bras	" br-yass
teap	"	"	tas	" t-yas

§ 177. WORDS.

caitín (Kol'-een), a girl.

*caill (Kol), lose.

*caillte (Kol'-tě), lost.

caoin (Keen), *verb*, lament, mourn,
"keen."

caora (Kaer'ă), a sheep. (Connaught,
Keer'a.)

*cairteán (Kosh'-laun), a castle.

*coill (Kel), a wood.

coir (Ker), a crime.

coisce (Ker'-kě), oats.

cuirte (Kush'-lě), a vein.

cuir (Kir), *verb*, put, place.

eorna (ōr'Nă), barley.

lom (Lŭm; Munster, Loum), bare.

O Cuinn (ō Kin), O'Quinn.

ríor (shees), downwards; ruar (soo'-ăs),
upwards.

erann, a tree; *also*, the mast of a vessel
rear (shas), a seat, bench.

§ 178. Δτά caora agur uan inr an, leana.
Anán coisce agur anán eorna. Δτά ar
eorna gann in Eirinn anoir, Δτά coisce go
leor in Eirinn fóp. Ná cuir an cuirte ar
an aral, níl ré láirín go leor. Δτά cair-
leán mór ar an oileán. Δτά an cairleán
mór, láirín. Cuir an báo ar an linn, agur

* Munster, Keál, Kail-te, Kŭsh-laun'. Keil.

Cuir gear an cian agur an peol mór
Cuir an capall agur an láir in an léana.
Atá coil ar an oileán. Slán leat. Atá
an cailín deap.

§ 179. A tree and a wood. Do not lose the young brown horse. There is not a wood at the well now. Conn O'Quinn is going down to Kildare. Put the wheel down on the floor, and put a stool at the door. Oaten bread (arán coince) is strong and wholesome. The barley is fresh and green now; the oats is long and heavy. There is no barley growing on the cliff—the cliff is bare, and there is no tree growing on the other cliff. There are oats and barley in the barn now, and Niall and Peter are working in the barn. Put the oats in the barn, on the floor, and leave a flail at the door. The girl is young; she is growing yet.

EXERCISE XXVIII.

§ 180. THE VERB "TO HAVE."

There is no verb "to have" in modern Irish. The want is supplied thus: The sentence, "Conn has a horse," is translated, "There is a horse at Conn." The same construction is found in Greek, Latin, and other languages.

EXAMPLES.

Atá capall ag Séamur, James has a horse; níl túinne ag Nóra anois, Nora has not a wheel now; atá capall ag Aise, he has a young horse

§ 181.		
"At me,"	} is translated by	agam (og'am, <i>Munst.</i> , og-um')
"At thee,		
you,"		agat (og'-ath " og-äth')
"At us,"		againt (og'-an " og-in')
"At them,"		aca (ok'-e " ok-ä')
"At him,"		aise (eg'-ë " eg-e')
"At her,"		aici (ek'-ee " ek-r')

Notice that the pronunciation of aise and aici is exceptional, the ai being sounded like e and not like a (§ 132).

Atá capall agam, I have a horse; níl bó aici, she has not a cow; níl báó aca, they have not a boat.

§ 182. Atá báó mór láidir agam, agus atá mé ag dul ríor do'n páile anoir. Níl báó agam; atá bó agam, agus capall, agus aral, agus léana; agus atá fear fáda, trom iní an léana. Níl an rgioból lán fóp, atá coirce agus eorna iní an rgioból eile. Níl reampós agat fóp. Fuair mé reampós an an aill; níl reampós ag fáp an an aill eile. Atá coirce mór ag Séamar O Driain, agus atá an coirce an ríó anoir. Atá uan ós deap ag Máire anoir, fuair sí caora agus uan an ríó. Níl capall donn agam, atá capall bán agam, atá ré rean, agus atá ré láidir fóp. Atá ríad cinn, níl pláinte aca. Atá báó ag Conn, agus atá crann agus reól ag Míall.

§ 183. James and Peter are not going to the island, they have not a boat now. The ship is lost; she is not going to Derry. I have a young horse; William has not a horse now, he has a mare and a new coach. We have health. We have oats and barley.

and he has a barn, and Peter has a new flail. Una has a new strong spinning-wheel; put the broken wheel in the barn. Do not put the other wheel in the barn yet. Conn is strong; he has bread, butter, cheese, wine and water. Una has a new shoe. They have a pretty boat. I have a wren. James has another bird.

EXERCISE XXIX.

C BROAD (CONTINUED).

§ 184. WORDS.

ed (kee), greyhound
 *bneac (braK), a trout
 *ceapic (karK), a hen
 glac (glok), take
 mac (mok), a son
 muc (muk), a pig

púnt (poonth), a pound
 rac (sok), a sack
 *reapic (sharK), love
 ríoc (shiK, shúk), frost
 rparán (spor'-aun), a
 purse

§ 185. Atá rac coince agus rac eorina inr an rgioból anoir. Cuir an rac trom ar an uplár; cuir an rac eile ar an aral. Atá nóna agus an mac ós as 'dul do'n Oileán ūr. Atá bneac deap inr an tobair. Atá ceapic inr an rgioból as an rac coince. Ná glac an rgiilling ó ūna, níl rgiilling eile aici anoir, agus atá rgiilling asat. Atá muc inr an léana. Atá rparán deap as peadar. Glac an púnt naim, agus cuir an rgiilling inr an mála.

§ 186. There is a pound in the purse. I have not a purse, I have a new shilling. There is a shilling on the floor. Open the

door ; there is a hen in the barn. James has a fresh trout. There is frost on the road—the day is cold and healthy. Do not take a shilling from Niall, he has not another shilling now. Niall has a new shilling and Conn has another shilling. There is a greyhound at the door. I have not the purse, the purse is lost. The purse is not lost, the purse is on the floor. Do not lose the pound.

EXERCISE XXX.

C SLENDER.

§ 187. As before stated, the ordinary letter *k* will, in most cases, represent to the ordinary reader the correct sound of *c* slender. This, however, is not true when the *c* is followed immediately by *l*, *n* or *n*. In English the combinations *cl*, *cr*, as in *clear*, *cream*, are always pronounced with our *K* sound, or broad sound of *c*, so that when in Irish these combinations are followed by a slender vowel, we must use the symbol *k* to caution the student that the *c* is to have its slender sound. It is not difficult to pronounce *c* slender before *l*, *n* or *n*, but the sound is unknown in English, and we shall endeavour to teach it to our students by means of a little device :—

§ 188. EXAMPLES.

<i>The Word</i>	<i>Key word</i>	<i>Is pronounced almost</i>
<i>clear</i>	<i>kias</i>	<i>kil-as'</i>
<i>crior</i>	<i>kris</i>	<i>kir-is'</i>
<i>clear</i>	<i>kias</i>	<i>kin-as'</i>
<i>ciero</i>	<i>kied</i>	<i>kir-ed'</i>

If the first syllable of the words in the last column be pronounced very short, and the stress be laid on the last syllable, the student will have a very good pronunciation of the words in question.

§ 189. WORDS.

*binn (bin), sweet (of sound)

ceol (köl, k-yöl), music

ciall (kee'-äl), sense

cionnur (kiN'-äs), how?

clé (krae, kir-ae'), clay

creio (kred), believe.

críona (kreen'-a, kir-een'-a), prudent

crior (kris, kir-is'), a belt.

fíor (fee-r), true

láirí (laud'-ér), strong

ná (Nau), nor

nó (Nö), or

páirc (paure), a pasture field †

§ 190. Cionnur atá tú? How are you? Go láirí, strongly. Cionnur 'tá tú? is oftener heard, and the older form, cannur 'taoi? (koN-äs thee) is yet spoken in Munster. Sorc, a tillage field; páirc, a pasture field.

§ 191. Atá ciall ag Nóra. Níl ciall ag Una, níl sí críona. Níl an ceol binn, atá an fonn eile binn. Dia duit, a Una, cionnur atá tú? Atá mé go láirí, cionnur atá Nóra, agus an mac? Atá cota úr agus crior úr ar an mac anois. Níl an crior fada go leor. Ná creio an rgeal; níl an rgeal fíor. Níl an mac ós láirí; atá ré cinn, agus níl ciall aige fós. Atá sorc mór agam, níl páirc agam; atá bó agam, atá sí ar an ród.

192. Prudent Nora. Conn has a belt. Do not believe the story. Do not put clay on the road. A horse has not sense, a man (ouine) has sense. The other man (ouine) has not sense. Nora and Una are prudent, they have sense, they are not young now. How are they now? They are well and healthy—they are not sick. Believe the true story. The man got a belt at the shop,

* Munster (been).

† The *pc* are sounded like *rk* in *irk*, not like *rk* in *work*.

the belt is cheap. Conn has a big strong boat. I have not a boat, weak or strong. How are you? Good-bye. A cow is on the road; she has no grass on the road now, the road is dry.

l is sounded like *l* in valiant
n " " *n* " moon
N thick sound not in English
n is sounded like *n* in new
K " " *k* " looking
k " " *k* " liking

EXERCISE XXXI.

SOUND OF *g*.

§ 193. What we have said of the sound of *c* may be repeated, with few changes, in speaking of the sound of *g*. It is never soft like the English *g* in gem. As a rule, its sound can be well represented by ordinary *g*; as, *g*ort (*g*ürth), a field; *g*é (*g*ae), a goose.

§ 194. To the phonetic key we may now add:—

G is sounded like *g* in begun.
g " " *g* " begin.

And, as to the sounds of the Irish letter *g*:—

g broad sound like *G*
g slender " " *g*

§ 195. The two pronunciations of the English word "guide," as we hear them in

Ireland, are examples of the two sounds of the Irish *g*. As a rule, we hear the word pronounced with *g* (slender *ʃ*), as *g*-yide or, in our phonetic system (*geid*). Some persons, however, pronounce the *g* as *g* in "going."

§ 196. EXAMPLES :

ʃ BROAD.

The word sounds like in English or, like keywood

ʃAOI	-gy	boggy	(Gee)
ʃOIʃ	-ger	auger	(Ger)

ʃ SLENDER

ʃí	-gy	Peggy	(gee)
ʃíʃ	-ger	bigger	(ger)

§ 197. WORDS.

copóin (kŭr-ŏn'), a crown, 5s.	*iars, (ee'asG), a fish
ʒoile (Gel'-ě), appetite	iarsaíne, (ee'asG-er-e)
*ʒuirt (Girt), salty	a fisherman
*ʒuirtín (Girt'-een), a little field.	salann (sol-aN), salt
	*reagal, (shaG'-al), rye

§ 198. *Atá coince, eorua, agus reagal inr an rgioból. Níl reagal as fár ar an rbo. Atá Conn tinn, níl ʒoile aige anoir. Níl copóin inr an rparán anoir. Níl bpeac ar as an iarsaíne; atá bpeac ʒuirt inr an riopa. Atá iars móir ar an uirlár. Cuip an reagal inr an rgioból. Níl an reagal glar; atá an coince agus an eorua glar.*

§ 199. The fisherman has a new boat. Fresh fish and salt fish. Do not put salt on the fish. I have not a pasture-field

(páirc). I have a little tillage-field (gusptín). There are a pound, a crown, and a shilling in the purse. There is a hen in the barley, and another hen in the rye. Nora has a young sheep, and a big heavy lamb. Niall has no appetite, he is not strong yet. Put salt on the road, there is grass growing on the road now. Put a fresh fish in the bag, and put the bag on the floor.

EXERCISE XXXII.

§ 200.

G SLENDER.

In English words beginning with gl, gr, the g is always given the broad G sound. In Irish words commencing with gl, gn, gr, we must not forget to pronounce slender g properly. Thus :—

			Key-word
* Gleann	is pres.	gil-aN'	or (glaN)
* Sneann	"	gir-aN'	" (graN)
* Spinn	"	gir-in'	" (grin)
Gné	"	gin-ae	" (gnae)
Spian	"	gir-ee'-an	" (gree'-án)

§ 201. EXAMPLES :

Gleann, a glen, valley.

Sneann, fun.

Spian, the sun.

Spinn, funny, pleasant.

§ 202. Atá an gleann glar. Spian agus polar. Atá an polar seal. Atá Niall agus Ait ag an tobair, agus atá sneann mór acu anois. Atá Ait ag dul go Cill-tara, agus fear Spinn leir. Atá polar in ar an tobair.

* Munster, glouN, grouN, green.

§ 203. There is a green valley in Ireland.
A strong sun; a hot day. There is fun in
Ireland yet. A pleasant young fisherman.
A fisherman got a crown on the ground.

EXERCISE XXXIII.

§ 204. SOUND OF r.

We have already said that *r*, when broad, is sounded like English *s*, and when slender, like *sh*. To this rule there are some exceptions.

When followed by the labials, **b**, **m**, **p**, or by **n**, **r** slender is pronounced like **s** in English.

rmig (smig), the chin
rpeal (spal), a scythe

rpéiη (spaer), the sky
rηiηan (sree'-an), a bridle

§ 205. The same is true of *r* preceded by *r*
béat (béül), the mouth
reoirre (shōrshē), George
tuirre (thir-se), weariness
nealt (realt), a star

§ 206. Cuiſ an rpeal inſ an rſioból. Aſá Seoirpe aſ ſoul ríor do'n léana, aſur aſá rpeal aige. Ná cuiſ rpuan an an aſal. Aſá réalt móſ ſeal inſ an rſéir.

§ 207. The scythe is sharp. The scythe is crooked. Put a bridle on the mare. Mouth, foot, chin, knee. There is not a star in the sky now. The sky is not bright

n is sounded like n in moon

N thick sound not in English

n is sounded like n in new

K

.. k ,, looking

4

liking

EXERCISE XXXIV.

§ 208. SOUNDS OF b, ɟ, m, p, BEFORE CERTAIN VOWEL SOUNDS.

Before the digraphs beginning with a broad vowel, and also before ao, the labials are followed by a w sound.

The digraphs in question are ab, ao, ai, oi, ui.

§ 209. EXAMPLES.

maol (mwael), bald.	fuil (fwil), blood.
maoi (mwaer), a steward	fuinneóg (fwin'-óg), a window
*faoileán (fweel'-aun) a seagull.	fuireóg (fwish'-óg), a lark
baile (bwal'-ë), a town.	muilíonn (mwil'-iN), a mill.
bainne (bwan'-ë), milk	

§ 210. PROPER NAMES.

Diarmuid (dee'-ër-mwid'), Dermot, now often translated by Jeremiah! Muire (Mwir'-ë), Mary (the Blessed Virgin); Máire (Maur'-ë), for ordinary Marys.

§ 211. Dia duit! Dia agus Muire duit—this is the ordinary salutation = God save you (*literally*, God to thee). God save you kindly (*literally*, God and Mary to thee). In some places one person says, Dia 'r Muire duit, and the other says, in answer, Dia 'r Muire duit, a' r pádraig (St. Patrick).

§ 212. Ais baile (eg bwal'-ë) is often used for "at home."

§ 213. Atá faoileán mór bán ar an aill. Atá coisce agus eorpa inr an muilíonn. Atá coisce as niall, agus fuair ré eorpa as an muilíonn. Fuair Máire rgeal ó'n

* Munster, fweel'-aun', fwin'-óg', fwish'-óg'; in Ulster, faoileog (fweel'-og) usually, fwin'-og, fwish'-og (often ureog = ush'-og).

Oileán úr. Anán agus bainne. Nád cuir an bainne ar an uirlár. Atá an baile mór. Níl Diarmuid agus baile, atá ré agus tuit ríor oo'n léana. Fás an mála agus an muilinn. Atá fuil ar an uirlár—fuair fear báp. Atá an bainne úr, mílir. Uó ós agus bainne mílir.

§ 214. God save you, Una! God save you kindly, Nora. How are you? I am well. An eagle and a seagull are on the fort. There is a large eagle going up into the (inr an) sky. The horse is at the mill. There is no water at the mill. Dermot and Niall are in Ireland yet; Peter and Thomas are in America. Niall is not bald yet; he is young, and he is growing yet. The milk is fresh (and) warm. The milk is wholesome. An eagle found a young lark on the cliff. The white seagull is not in the land; he is on the water. Mary has a young white lamb.

EXERCISE XXXV.

§ 215. OTHER EXAMPLES.

buite (bwil'-ē), madness, frenzy.	muineál (mwín'-aul), the neck.
buille (bwil'-ē), a blow.	ól (ól), verb, drink.
faire (fwar'-ē), watching.	rpailpín (spwal'-peen), a rambling labourer.
fuinnreog (fwín'-shōg), an ash tree.	creo, order, good condition
maíoe (mwad'-ē), a stick.	
maíoin (mwad'-in), morn- ing.	

ar buile, frantic.

ar maíoin, in the morning, this morning

as faire, watching.

i creo, in order, in working order.

§ 216. Fuair Diarmuid buille trom ó áit, agus atá ré tinn fóp. Atá an long

as out go tñ eile, asur atá peadair as
faine, an an mill. Atá ruinnreós as fáy
inr an áit. Atá an muilionn rean, asur
nñ pé i ucneo; nñ an muilionn as obair.
Atá rpeat as an rpaipín.

§ 217. God save you, Una; warm morn-
ing. How is Mary? She died this morn-
ing. You are not sick; drink the milk;
the milk is fresh and wholesome. Head,
foot, neck, heel, eye. Do not stay at the
mill. There is a mill at Granard, and
another mill at Kildare. There is a large
town at Kildare; the town is old.

EXERCISE XXXVI.

§ 218. We have already pointed out (
176) that all the consonants, when slender,
have a *y* sound after them. This *y* sound
is particularly noticeable after the labials
f, m, p, followed by eo, eo; iu, iui.

beo (b-yō), alive, live.

beoir (b-yōr), beer.

peoir (f-yōl), flesh, meat,

peoir (f-yōr), the Nore.

riu (f-yew), worthy.

§ 219. This *y* sound is, of course, but a rapid pronuncia-
tion of the e of eo, or i of iu. In Munster, also, in words
like fionn (fewN), fair-haired; beann (bae-ouN', b-youN),
feall (fae-ouL', f-youL), we have an almost similar sound;
and even in Connaught good speakers pronounce words
like bean, woman, with a slight trace (bae-an') of the
sound of e. Learners can, however, pronounce it (ban).

§ 220. Here we may introduce one of
the words irregularly pronounced—beag,
little. The *g* is, of course, broad, like *g* in
begun, not like *g* in begin. In most parts
of Ireland beag is pronounced (beG); in
some places (b-yeG) or (b-yūG).

§ 221. Fuil agus fear. Ach an breac beo fós. Fuair mé iars beo an an t-ir. Laoi, fear, Siun, Sionainn, Dóinn. Ach an fearleán ag dul ó Éirinn go t-ir eile. Níl fuireóg ag an doir, ach fuireóg in an léana. Ach fuinnreóg ag fós ag an cobair. Ach an capall ag an cobair, ag ó an uirge. Níl Nóra mór fós, ach sí beag.

§ 222. There is a live trout in the well. Dermot has not a field; he has a cow; she is old, and she has not milk. An eagle found a little bird on the cliff. The seagull is not alive. Dermot O'Connell has a pretty little boat. The little boat is on the Lee. The Lee is in Ireland. Do not drink (na h-ól) water; drink the milk. Niall and Dermot are drinking (ag ól) water at the well.

EXERCISE XXXVII.

§ 223. THE SOFTENED OR "ASPIRATED" SOUNDS OF THE CONSONANTS.

We have now spoken of the sounds of the vowels in Irish, and of their peculiar sounds in the Munster and Ulster dialects; we have also spoken of the sounds of the various groups of vowels. We have treated of the broad and slender sounds of consonants, and we have now to speak of the softened, or, as they are generally termed, "aspirated," sounds of many consonants. We have examples of this softening down of consonantal sounds in other languages. Thus, from the Latin word *deliberare* are derived the French *delivrer*, and the English word *deliver*, where the *b* of the Latin is softened to *v*. Again, the Irish words *brátaí* and *leataí* correspond to the English *brother*, *leather*, but the *t* is softened in sound; this is denoted by the mark above it, *é*, and the words are pronounced *brau'-hër*, *lah-är*.

§ 224. This softening of consonant sounds is usually called **ASPIRATION**.

Aspiration in Irish, therefore, affects consonants only.

§ 225. In studying "aspiration" we have to ascertain (1) how the aspiration of a consonant is marked; (2) the effect of aspiration upon the sound of each consonant; (3) when aspiration takes place.

§ 226. Aspiration is MARKED usually by placing a dot over the consonant aspirated, thus: *ḃ, ḋ, ḅ, ḟ, ḡ, ḥ, Ṗ, ṙ, ṡ*.. The aspiration of *l, n, r* is not usually marked, and learners may neglect it in the beginning.

§ 227. Aspiration is sometimes indicated by placing a *h* after the consonant to be aspirated; *as, bh, ch, ḃh*, etc.

§ 228. We have now to see what are the SOUNDS of the aspirated consonants.

§ 229. SOUNDS OF *l, n, r*, ASPIRATED.

The aspirated sounds of *l* and *n* are almost like the sounds of the English *l, n*. The aspirated sound of *r* is almost the same as that of *r* slender. As these sounds are not very important, they may be passed over lightly.

§ 230. SOUNDS OF *t* AND *r* ASPIRATED.

Aspirated *t* (*i.e.*, *t* or *th*) is pronounced like *h*.

Aspirated *r* (*i.e.*, *r* or *rh*) is pronounced like *h*.

§ 231. WORDS.

Catal (koh'-al), Cathal,	§ Baile an Áta (bwal'-a
Charles.	án ah'-á), Ballina.
§ O Cathail (ō koh'-al),	§ Baile Áta Cliat (bwal'-a
O Cahill.	ah'-á klee'-ah), Dublin.
† cataoir (koh'-eer), a	§ go brát (gá brauh), for
chair.	ever.
bótar (bō'-har), a road.	leatan (lah'-án), wide,
† béitín (bēh'-reen), a	broad.
little road.	map (mor), as, since.

† Munster, ko-heer', bōh'-reen'.

§ Literally, grandson of Cathal, town of the forá town of the ford of hurdles, until judgment.

§ 232. NOTE.—Catal is an old Celtic name, but in modern times it has often been translated into Charles. Compare Diarmuid and Jeremiah in § 210.

We will now generally use bótar instead of róo. Róo, however, is a pure Irish word and is found in Irish manuscripts written before the English came to Ireland. [In common usage róo is the poetic, bótar the colloquial word. Compare oír and beirt—two people, and the usage of dale (dell) and valley in English.]

In many places Baile Áta Cliat is shortened to b'l'á' Cliat (blah klee'-ah).

§ 233. Áta bótar cam go Baile Áta Cliat. Fás ríol as an túinne, asur cuir cataoir as an teine. Áta Diarmuid Ó Cathail in Éirinn anoir, níl ré as out go tír eile. Níl an bótar glan. Áta an bó leatan, láidir.

§ 234. Do not leave a chair at the door; the day is cold and soft. I am not going to Ballina; I am going to Dublin, and Cahal O'Neill is going with me; we are not going yet, as (map) the weather is cold. The road is dry; the boreen is not dry. A soft crooked boreen. The road is not broad.

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

§ 235. *í* IS SOUNDED LIKE *H*.

The possessive adjectives *mo* (*mũ*), *my*; *do* (*dhu*), *thy*; *a* (*a*), *his*, cause aspiration. *mo* is pronounced like *mu* in *must*, *do* like *thu* in *thus*, *a* like *a* in *along*.

§ 236. EXAMPLES.

<i>mo tír</i>	(<i>mũ heer</i>),	<i>my country</i>
" <i>dobar</i>	(" <i>hũb'-ár</i>),	" <i>well</i>
" <i>túinne</i>	(" <i>hoor'-né</i>),	" <i>spinning-wheel</i>
" <i>teine</i>	(" <i>hen'-é</i>),	" <i>fire</i>
<i>do íolur</i>	(<i>dhũ hũl'-as</i>),	<i>thy light</i>
" <i>íláinte</i>	(" <i>hLaun'-sé</i>),	" <i>health</i>
" <i>íúil</i>	(" <i>hool</i>),	" <i>eye</i>
" <i>íál</i>	(" <i>haul</i>),	" <i>heel</i>
" <i>íúirte</i>	(" <i>hoosh'-sé</i>),	" <i>flail</i>
" <i>íeamróg</i>	(" <i>ham'-róg</i>),	" <i>shamrock</i>

§ 237. *Atá mo láir óg. Níl do íeamróg glar anoir. Ná fás do tír. Ná cuir do íál ar an ícól. Atá uirge in mo dobar. Ná cuir fóo móna ar mo teine. Níl mo íúirte inr an ígíoból. Fuair mé do íúirte inr an eorina anoir. A Nóra, ná fás do tír.*

§ 238. Leave my light. Do not stand in my light. I am not in your (*say thy*) light. Cahal is in your light. The fire is hot now. My fire is not hot. My eye is blind. Never leave your country. My ship is going to Ballina. Put my spinning wheel at the well. Do not put my bridle on the mare, my bridle is broken.

EXERCISE XXXIX.

§ 239. *S* is never aspirated except at the beginning of a word, and even then, when followed by *c, g, b, m, n*. It is not aspirated,

because *p*, i.e., *h*, could not be pronounced before these consonants :—

Thus: *mo rġeal*, *mo rġioból*, *mo rġian*.

§ 240. *Táinig* (thaun'-ig), *came, did come*, is now usually spelled *táinig* (haunig); as *táinig Séamar go Baile Áta Cliat*, James came to Dublin, *ní táinig ré fóp*, he did not come yet.

§ 241. *Tug* (thug); *gave, did give*, is now usually spelled *tug* (hug); as, *tug Catal rġian do Niall*, Cahal gave a knife to Niall; *ní tug ré capall do Niall*, he did not give a horse to Niall.

§ 242

O Tuatail (ō thoo'-āh-il, ō thoo'h'-il)
O'Toole.

flait (floh), a prince.

maic (moh), good.

In words of one syllable the ending *-ait* is pronounced *ā-it* (o-ech) in Connaught and Ulster; as, *maic* (mo-ech), *flait* (flo-ech).

§ 243. *Áta Catal in Éirinn anoir. Ní ré in Éirinn fóp, ní táinig ré fóp. Níl flait in Éirinn anoir. Tug mé rġilling do Nóra, agus áta rġilling eile as Nóra. Áta coince maic inr an rġioból as Áre O Tuatail. Ní tug an réalt polar mór do'n tír. Níl rġian agam anoir; fuaip Catal capall agus rġian uaim.*

§ 244. My knife is not sharp. My story is long. There is barley in my (in mo) barn now. There is a good prince in the country. The prince is going to Dublin. Art O'Toole

gave a blow to Niall O'Neill. The young prince did not come yet to Erin, he is in the other country yet.

EXERCISE XL.

§ 245. **P** ASPIRATED (*i.e.*, **p** or **ph**) PRONOUNCED LIKE **F**.

§ 246. EXAMPLES.

mo póca (má fók'-ā) my pocket
 " píopa (" fcep'-a) " pipe
 " páine (fau-irk) " field

§ 247. The particle **a** (ā) used before the nominative of address, causes aspiration, as

a Peavair (ā fadh'-ir) o Peter !
a Pól (ā fól) o Paul !
a Pátraig (ā faudh'-rig) o Patrick !
a Séamuir (ā haem'-ish) o James !

Notice how the names Peavair, Pól Séamuir, are spelled differently, Peavair Pól, Séamuir, when the nominative of address is used.

tíor (hees), below, down
 tuar (hoo'-ās), above, up
 tobac (thūb-ok'), tobacco.

§ 248. Notice the difference between tíor, downwards and tíor, below ; tuar, upwards, tuar, above.

§ 249. Dia tuit, **a** Peavair ! Dia agus Muiré tuit, **a** Séamuir. Cionnur atá tú ? Ná fág do píopa ar an ríol, cuir do píopa in do póca. Cuir an rílling in do póca atá Conn óg, agus atá píopa agus tobac aige. Níl páine as pátraig. Atá tobac in mo páine, agus atá uirge tuar in an tobac. Ní táinig an capall do'n tobac fíor. Atá Conn tíor as an baile.

§ 250. There is a big hole in my pocket.

Do not put my pipe in your pocket. Niall has a pipe, he has not tobacco. Conn has tobacco, he has not a pipe. Do not put tobacco in your pipe yet, your pipe is not clean. My pocket is full. James, you have a horse and a mare. Peter has a pasture field. My pasture field is green; your field is dear. Put your mare into my pasture field, there is no water in your well. Peter gave a pound to Niall. The horse is up at the well.

EXERCISE XLI.

ELISION OF VOWELS.

§ 251. When *mo*, *my*, or *vo*, *thy*, is followed by a noun beginning with a vowel, the *o* of *mo* or *vo* is omitted, as

m'apal (mos'-ál), my ass.

m'uan (moo'-án), my lamb.

v'imixt, thy play.

m'apalán (mur'-Laur), my floor.

v'opuós, thy thumb.

v'áit (dhaut), thy place.

tráitnín (thrau'-neen), *thraneen*, or blade of grass.

ceap, right.

§ 252. In the spoken language this *v'* for *vo* is often changed to *τ* before vowels or *φ*, as v'anam (dhon'-ám), thy soul, often τ'anam (thon'-ám), or even é'anam (hon'-ám).

§ 253. Ap bit (er bih, er beeh) in life, at all, usually with the negative: as nil uine ap bit as an vopar, there is not a person at all (any person, there is no one) at the door.

§ 254. Nil olann ap bit ap m'uan fop. Nil, acá v'uan ós. Fan m v'áit, ná fás v'áit. Ná cuir v'opuós up an um, nil

ó'mmirt (óim'-irt) ceapt. Mí tug cá an
t-ór do miall. Atá an olann trom. Mí
crann ar bit ag fáir ag an tobair. Mí fion
ar bit agam, atá uirge go leor agam.
Atá apán agam, níl im ar bit ar an apán.
Atá an bótar glan, leatán: níl tráitín
ag fáir ar an póto anoir.

§ 225. I am not going to Dublin, you are
going to Dublin in my place, Patrick. My
bread is fresh (and) wholesome: your bread
is dry. Your butter is not sweet. Your
little lamb did not come to the door yet.
My wool is cheap. There is no butter at
all on my bread. Do not put any salt in
the bread. Fresh butter, salt butter.

EXERCISE XLII.

§ 256. F ASPIRATED (i.e., f or fh) is silent.

§ 257. Thus fuit is pronounced (il). The
word which until now we have spelled níl
am not, art not, is not, are not, is really the
shortened form of ní fuit (nee il), and this
is the form we shall use henceforth.

§ 258. fuaip, got, found; fuaip mé
capall, I got a horse.

Mí fuaip (nee oo'ir), did not get, ní fuaip
mé ríilling, I did not get a shilling.

So also ní faca (nee ok'á) did not see,
as ní faca Séamur Peardar, James did not
see Peter. In Munster, the forms peaca,
feaca (faK'-á, aK'-á) are used.

§ 259. Mí fuit ríilling ag Peardar, mí
fuaip ré ríilling ó miall. Mí taca an

capall an tobair; ní faca rinn an capall
 ag dul ruar do'n tobair. Ní fuil Diarmuid
 ag obair m' an léana, agus ní faca mé
 art m' an ród. Ní'l réalta ar bít m' an
 rpeir anoir. Ní fuil mo píopa in mo póca,
 atá mo píopa agat, a Séamuis. Ní faca
 mé do píopa.

§ 260. I did not see a ship or a boat on
 the water. Niall did not see the seagull in
 the sky. Cathal is not on the island—
 Dermot did not see Cathal on the island.
 I did not see the man working. I got a
 shilling from Art, I did not get a pound
 from Art, I got a pound from Niall, and the
 pound and the shilling are in my pocket
 now. Nora is not below at the well: she
 is above on the cliff

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